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# When Was Wuthering Heights First Published

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*When Was Wuthering  
Heights First Published*

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## INTRODUCTION: A TIMELESS MASTERPIECE AND ITS DEBUT

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Few novels have captured the imagination of readers as profoundly as Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*. This haunting tale of passion, revenge, and the supernatural has become a cornerstone of English literature, studied in classrooms and cherished by book

lovers for generations. But before it became a celebrated classic, it was simply a manuscript from a reclusive writer. Understanding **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** is essential to appreciating the novel's journey from obscurity to immortality. The answer unlocks a deeper comprehension of Victorian publishing, Brontë's life, and the novel's initial reception. In this article, we will explore the exact publication date, the

circumstances surrounding its release, and why this information matters to readers and scholars alike. We will also examine the novel's early critical response, the mystery of the author's pseudonym, and the legacy that followed.

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### THE DEFINITIVE ANSWER: THE PUBLICATION DATE OF *WUTHERING HEIGHTS*

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To answer the core question directly: **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published?** The novel was first published in December 1847. However, the exact date is somewhat nuanced because it was part of a three-volume set. The title page of the first edition bears the year 1847, and contemporary records indicate that Thomas Cautley

Newby, the publisher, issued the book in late December of that year. Some sources specify December 21, 1847, though precise records from the time are scarce. What is clear is that *Wuthering Heights* appeared alongside Anne Brontë's *Agnes Grey* as the third volume of a set, while Emily's novel occupied the first two volumes. Thus, the publication of *Wuthering Heights* is inextricably linked to the same month and year as her sister's debut. For literary historians, the answer to **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** is firmly placed in the final weeks of 1847.

## The Publishing

# Context: Why December 1847 Matters

To fully grasp the significance of that date, it helps to understand the Victorian publishing landscape. In the 1840s, novels were often issued in three volumes (the “three-decker” format), which were expensive and aimed at circulating libraries. The Brontë sisters—Charlotte, Emily, and Anne—had been writing poetry and prose for years. After a joint volume of poetry failed commercially, they each turned to novels. Emily’s *Wuthering Heights* was accepted by Thomas Newby, a London

publisher known for sometimes lax production standards. Newby agreed to publish the novel under the pseudonym Ellis Bell. The publication of *Wuthering Heights* in December 1847 was, in many ways, a gamble. It followed the success of Charlotte Brontë’s *Jane Eyre*, which had been published in October 1847 under the name Currer Bell. The close timing of these releases—*Jane Eyre* a few months earlier—meant that *Wuthering Heights* entered a literary market already buzzing with the Bell family mystery. Many readers wondered who these Bells were, adding an air of intrigue to the question **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** as part of this larger family literary emergence.

## THE JOURNEY TO PUBLICATION: EMILY BRONTË'S PATH TO PRINT

Before we can appreciate the publication date, it is worth tracing how *Wuthering Heights* came to be printed. Emily Brontë, born in 1818, lived a quiet life in the parsonage of Haworth, Yorkshire. She and her siblings created elaborate imaginary worlds, and Emily's writing was deeply personal and fiercely original. The manuscript of *Wuthering Heights* was completed sometime in 1846 or early 1847. Charlotte Brontë, acting as a sort of literary agent for the family, had submitted their works to various publishers. Newby finally accepted Emily's novel along with Anne's *Agnes Grey*. The contract was signed, and the printing began. But

Newby was notoriously slow and disorganized, which may have contributed to the exact December publication. Some scholars argue that the novel was actually printed in November but not officially released until December, allowing the title page to carry the year 1847. Regardless, the answer to **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** remains historically anchored to that late autumn/winter moment.

## The Role of the Pseudonym "Ellis

## Bell”

One of the most intriguing aspects surrounding the first publication is the use of the pseudonym Ellis Bell. Emily Brontë, like her sisters, adopted a gender-neutral pen name to avoid the prejudice against female authors prevalent in Victorian society. “Ellis” suggested a male author, and this choice had consequences for how the novel was received. When **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** is asked, we must also consider that the author’s identity was unknown. This anonymity added to the novel’s mystique. Early reviewers speculated that Ellis Bell might be a man—or even that the book had been written by the same person who

wrote *Jane Eyre* (that is, Currer Bell). In fact, a few critics believed the novel was a youthful work of Charlotte Brontë herself. The confusion over authorship only deepened after Emily’s death in 1848, when Charlotte revealed the truth. So the publication date also marks the beginning of a long-standing biographical puzzle.

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### INITIAL RECEPTION: HOW THE FIRST EDITION WAS RECEIVED

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When *Wuthering Heights* first appeared in December 1847, it did not receive universal acclaim. In fact, the early reviews were mixed to negative. Many critics were shocked by the novel’s raw depiction of cruelty, its morally ambiguous characters, and its lack of conventional sentiment. The *Atlas* review

in January 1848 called it “a strange, inartistic story,” while *Britannia* found it “disagreeable.” Yet there were also defenders. The *Examiner* praised its “power and originality.” This divided response underscores that **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** is not just a date but a moment of cultural collision. The novel challenged the Victorian reading public’s expectations. It was harsh, unsentimental, and dark—unlike the domestic novels popular at the time. The fact that it appeared so soon after *Jane Eyre*, which was warmly received, made the contrast even starker.

## The “Bell” Mystery and Public Curiosity

Part of the public interest in the novel stemmed from the mystery of the Bells. After *Jane Eyre* became a sensation, readers clamored for more works by Currer Bell. When *Wuthering Heights* appeared under the name Ellis Bell, many wondered if it was the same author. This speculation likely boosted initial sales, even if critical opinion was divided. So the answer to **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** also marks the beginning of the Bell family literary phenomenon. It was only

later, after Emily's death and Charlotte's disclosure, that the full story emerged. This biographical sleuthing continues to fascinate readers today, linking the novel's origins to its publication date.

### **THE FIRST EDITION: PHYSICAL DETAILS AND MODERN VALUES**

The first edition of *Wuthering Heights* is a highly sought-after collector's item. Published in three volumes (with *Agnes Grey* occupying the third volume), the first edition is now extremely rare. The original bindings were cloth, usually in a drab brown or green, with paper labels on the spines. The text contains numerous typographical errors, largely due to Newby's careless printing. For example, the name "Lockwood" appears as "Lockwood" throughout but

sometimes misspelled. These imperfections are part of the book's charm. Today, a first edition can fetch tens of thousands of dollars at auction. When collectors ask **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published**, they are also inquiring about the physical artifact—the exact date helps them verify authenticity. The publication year 1847, along with the publisher's imprint, is a key identifier.

## How the Date Was Confirmed

Scholars have used a combination of publisher ledgers, contemporary advertisements, and library records to pinpoint the release. An advertisement

in the *Atlas* on December 18, 1847, announced that *Wuthering Heights* would be published “on the 21st instant.” This is the strongest evidence that December 21, 1847, is the specific date. Some library stamps from December 1847 also confirm that copies were available by the end of the month. Therefore, when someone asks **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published**, the precise answer is December 21, 1847—though in publishing history, the year alone often suffices.

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### **AFTER PUBLICATION: EMILY BRONTË’S DEATH AND THE NOVEL’S RISE**

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Tragically, Emily Brontë did not live to see her novel become a classic. She died

of tuberculosis on December 19, 1848, just one year and one day after the first publication (if we assume the December 21 date). She was only 30 years old. Her death meant that she never witnessed the gradual reevaluation of *Wuthering Heights* as a masterpiece. In the years after her death, the novel was out of print for a time. It was not until a second edition, published in 1850 under Charlotte Brontë’s editorial supervision, that the novel began to gain wider appreciation. Charlotte wrote a biographical notice and corrected some of the errors, explaining the genesis of the work. This edition introduced the novel to a new generation. The question **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** thus segues into a story of posthumous fame.

# The 1850 Edition and Editorial Changes

Charlotte Brontë's 1850 edition of *Wuthering Heights* is often considered the standard text. She normalized some of Emily's idiosyncratic punctuation and spelling, and she added a preface. This edition helped reshape the public perception of the novel. However, modern scholars often prefer the 1847 first edition text for its raw authenticity. Thus, when discussing **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published**, it is important to distinguish between the original and the revised version. The first

edition represents Emily's unmediated voice, while the 1850 edition reflects Charlotte's interpretation.

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## CULTURAL AND LITERARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PUBLICATION DATE

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The fact that *Wuthering Heights* was first published in December 1847 places it within a remarkable literary year. That same year saw the publication of *Jane Eyre* (October 1847), *Agnes Grey* (December 1847), and also major works by other authors like William Makepeace Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* (which began serialization in January 1847). The late 1840s was a golden period for English fiction. Knowing **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published** helps us appreciate the novel's place in this

constellation. It was part of a wave of innovative novels that broke away from the mannered fiction of earlier decades.

## Impact on the Brontë Mythos

The publication date also fuels the romantic myth of the Brontë sisters. The idea that three sisters from a remote Yorkshire parsonage published novels within months of each other in 1847 is astonishing. *Wuthering Heights*, the most radical of these works, was

published just before Christmas. The timing adds to the gothic atmosphere—dark, brooding, and enigmatic. When readers ask **when was *Wuthering Heights* first published**, they are often tapping into that narrative of isolated genius. The December 1847 date is a touchstone for understanding the Brontë family's remarkable literary output.

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### COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PUBLICATION DATE

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There are some myths surrounding the publication. One is that